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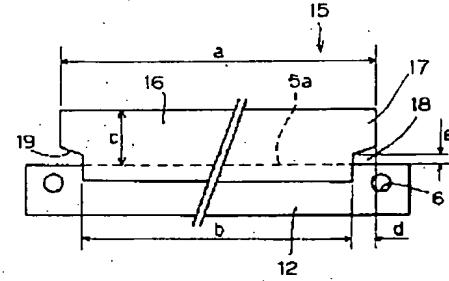
(54) TRANSFER BLADE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a transfer blade capable of appropriately holding the pressing force of a blade member, easy to be cut and excellent in accuracy.

SOLUTION: This transfer blade is provided with the blade member 16 along in a longitudinal direction on one side of a plate-like holder 12. At such a time, the member 16 is fixed in a state where its both ends are positioned at parts nearer to the inside than both ends in the longitudinal direction of the holder 12, and an extended part 27 extended toward the outside in the longitudinal direction from a part fixed on the holder 12 at both ends in the longitudinal direction on the free end side of the member 16. Then, a gap 18 is formed between the extended part 17 and the holder 12.

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## CLAIMS

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### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The unilateral side of a tabular electrode holder, it is the imprint blade in which the blade member was prepared along with the longitudinal direction. the above-mentioned blade member The both ends fix in the state where it is located in the portion of inside [ ends / longitudinal direction / of the above-mentioned tabular electrode holder ] approach. the above-mentioned blade -- the imprint blade characterized by preparing the extension extended toward the outside of a longitudinal direction rather than the portion which fixed in the tabular electrode holder in the longitudinal direction both ends of free one end of a member, and preparing the predetermined crevice between this extension and a tabular electrode holder

[Claim 2] The imprint blade according to claim 1 with which the extended length of an extension is set as 0.2mm or more 10mm or less.

[Claim 3] a blade -- the imprint blade according to claim 1 or 2 with which the ratio of a predetermined crevice to the width-of-face size of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder of a member is set or less [ 0.02 or more ] to 0.7

[Claim 4] An imprint blade given in any 1 term of claims 1-3 which the attaching hole for attaching this imprint blade in the both ends of the longitudinal direction of a tabular electrode holder was drilled, and the blade member has fixed into the portion inside the above-mentioned attaching hole of this tabular electrode holder.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the imprint blade used for the image formation equipment using the electrophotography method etc.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The imprint blade is used for the image formation equipment using the electrophotography method etc. from the former. As such image formation equipment is shown in drawing 3 , the electrification roller 31, the exposure section 32, the development counter 33, the cleaner 37, and the pre-exposure lamp 38 are installed around the photoconductor drum 30. Moreover, under the above-mentioned photoconductor drum 30, the imprint belt 36 laid by the drive roller 34 and the separation roller 35 is installed, and this imprint belt 36 contacts the above-mentioned photoconductor drum 30, and rotates. And the imprint blade 43 which is an imprint electrification machine is installed inside the above-mentioned imprint belt 36. In drawing, the feed roller with which 39 supplies a belt cleaner and 40 supplies a form 41, and 42 are fixing assemblies.

[0003] the blade set to unilateral side 5a of the longitudinal direction of the metal long and slender tabular electrode holder 4 from elastic bodies, such as rubber, as the above-mentioned conventional imprint blade 43 is shown in drawing 4 -- the member 5 is prepared and constituted The attaching hole 6 which attaches this imprint blade 43 on a screw etc. is drilled in the both ends of the above-mentioned tabular electrode holder 4. this imprint blade

43 -- a blade -- since the free end of a member 5 is forced on the imprint belt 36, the end face of the free end and the ends side of a longitudinal direction are cut and finished by the cutting edge, and raising profile irregularity is performed

[0004] and the case where the above-mentioned imprint blade 43 is manufactured -- a blade -- although the method of producing a member 5 and the tabular electrode holder 4 separately, and pasting up is also performed -- this -- a blade -- it is difficult to require high degree of accuracy on the both sides of cutting of a member 5 and adhesion, and to build the accurate imprint blade 43

[0005] Then, the imprint blade 43 is really [ following / mold ] manufactured by fabrication, for example. That is, as shown in drawing 5, while being divided into punch 8a and female mold 8b and forming the forming space 7 for blade fabrication in the center section of the mold first, the form block 8 with which the crevice 9 where the tabular electrode holder 4 is pinched by the both-sides portion of this forming space 7, respectively was formed is prepared. subsequently, by making the interior of the forming space 7 project the end side, where phase confrontation is carried out, positioning the tabular electrode holder 4 of two sheets in the above-mentioned crevice 9, supplying rubber to the forming space 7, and mold-clamp carrying out of punch 8a and female mold 8b which were heated beforehand shows to drawing 6 -- as -- the tabular electrode holder 4 of the two above-mentioned sheets -- a broad blade -- the mold goods unified by the member 10 are obtained after it and a broad blade -- the broad above-mentioned blade after carrying out cutting removal of the rubber barricade produced to the both ends of the longitudinal direction of a member 10 along the ends edge of the tabular electrode holder 4 -- a member 10 is cut in the part of the chain line of drawing 6, it separates into two pieces, and building two imprint blades 43 is performed

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Recently, since the demand to reduction of the manufacturing cost by reduction of the cost of materials and the miniaturization of equipment itself, such as a copying machine, is increasing, the miniaturization of the size of an imprint blade is demanded strongly. however, drawing 4 -- setting -- the above-mentioned imprint blade 43 -- the attaching hole 6 of the tabular electrode holder 4 -- a blade -- it is positioned below joint 5a of a member 5 and the tabular electrode holder 4, and the width-of-face size (A of illustration) of the tabular electrode holder 4 is large in order to attain the miniaturization of an imprint blade in this state -- a blade -- although it is possible to make small the width-of-face size of a member 5, there is a problem that the pressing force to the imprint belt 36 becomes strong too much

[0007] then, the portion in which the attaching hole 6 of the unilateral edge of the tabular electrode holder 12 is not formed as shown in drawing 7 -- a blade with a small width-of-face size (C of illustration) -- imprint blade 43b which attached the member 5 was proposed while this imprint blade 43b can set up small the width-of-face size (B of illustration) of the tabular electrode holder 12 like illustration -- a blade -- the whole miniaturization can be attained, while being able to secure the width-of-face size (C of illustration) of a member 5 and obtaining the moderate pressing force to the imprint belt 36 however, the position which shows this imprint blade 43b to the arrow of drawing 7 -- it is -- a cutting edge (not shown) -- a blade -- in case the barricade of the ends of a member 5 is removed, the edge of a blade of a cutting edge contacts the tabular electrode holder 12, and it is easy to damage the edge of a blade, and is easy to produce the cutting remainder, and is easy to generate an inaccurate defective Thus, since it is easy to damage the edge of a blade at the time of cutting, there is a problem that workability is also very bad.

[0008] that by which this invention was made in view of such a situation -- it is -- a blade -- while being able to keep the pressing force of a member moderate, offer of an accurate imprint blade is set as the purpose that it is easy to cut

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the imprint blade of this invention The unilateral side of a tabular electrode holder, it is the imprint blade in which the blade member was prepared along with the longitudinal direction. the above-mentioned blade member The both ends fix in the state where it is located in the portion of inside [ ends / longitudinal direction / of the above-mentioned tabular electrode holder ]

approach, the above-mentioned blade -- let it be a summary to prepare the extension extended toward the outside of a longitudinal direction rather than the portion which fixed in the tabular electrode holder in the longitudinal direction both ends of free one end of a member, and to prepare the predetermined crevice between this extension and a tabular electrode holder

[0010] namely, the imprint blade of this invention -- a blade -- the extension extended toward the outside of a longitudinal direction rather than the portion which fixed in the tabular electrode holder is prepared in the longitudinal direction both ends of free one end of a member, and the predetermined crevice is prepared between this extension and the tabular electrode holder for this reason, the blade which fixed in the tabular electrode holder -- when cutting the longitudinal direction ends of a member by the cutting edge, it is easy to stop the nose of cam of a cutting edge in the portion of the crevice formed between the extension and the tabular electrode holder, and it is hard to damage a cutting edge Moreover, the cutting remainder is hardly produced, either, but generating of an inaccurate defective is almost lost and can finish the edge of both ends with high precision. Moreover, a bird clapper to workability also becomes [ the edge of a blade ] being hard to be damaged very good.

[0011] Moreover, in this invention, when the extended length of an extension is set as 0.2mm or more 10mm or less, while so high a precision is not required of cutting but workability etc. becomes good, the electric nonuniformity by pressing force being insufficient is hardly produced, either. Furthermore, a miniaturization is not checked.

[0012] moreover, this invention -- setting -- a blade -- when the ratio of a predetermined crevice to the width-of-face size of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder of a member is set or less [ 0.02 or more ] to 0.7, while so high a precision is not required of cutting but workability etc. becomes good, the electric nonuniformity by pressing force being insufficient is hardly produced, either Furthermore, a miniaturization is not checked.

[0013] moreover -- the case where the attaching hole for attaching this imprint blade in the both ends of the longitudinal direction of a tabular electrode holder was drilled in this invention, and the blade member has fixed into the portion inside the above-mentioned attaching hole of this tabular electrode holder -- the drilling position of both the above-mentioned attaching holes -- a blade -- since a member attaches and it is not influenced of \*\*, only the part can make small the width-of-face size of a tabular electrode holder, and can realize the whole miniaturization

[0014]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Below, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained in detail.

[0015] Drawing 1 shows the gestalt of 1 operation of the imprint blade of this invention. Fundamentally, this imprint blade 15 is the same as that of what is shown in drawing 7, and gives the same sign to the same portion. this imprint blade 15 -- setting -- a blade -- the member 16 has fixed into the portion inside both the attaching holes 6 of the tabular electrode holder 12

[0016] and the above-mentioned blade -- the member 16 is formed for a long time than the near overall length b which the way of the overall length a of free one end fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12, namely, the above-mentioned blade -- the extension 17 extended toward the outside of a longitudinal direction rather than the portion which fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12 is formed in the longitudinal direction both ends of free one end of a member 16 And the crevice 18 is formed between this extension 17 and the tabular electrode holder 12. The soffit edge of the above-mentioned extension 17 is formed in the taper side 19 which carries out a upward inclination gradually toward an outside.

[0017] the above-mentioned blade -- linear-dimension a of a member 16 is set as about 250-320mm moreover, the above-mentioned blade -- the width-of-face size c of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12 of a member 16 is set as 15mm-25mm On the other hand, as for the distance e from the soffit section of the taper side 19 of the above-mentioned crevice 18 to the upper limit of the tabular electrode holder 12, it is desirable to set it as 0.5mm or more 10mm or less, and it is more desirable to set it as 0.5mm or more 5mm or less. Moreover, the ratio (e/c) of the above-mentioned distance e to the width-of-face

size c of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12 is 0.3 or less [ 0.1 or more ] preferably [ setting or less / 0.02 or more / to 0.7 ], and more preferably.

[0018] a blade -- the time of cutting less than by 0.02 of the ratio of the above-mentioned distance e to the width-of-face size c of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12 of a member 16 -- a cutting edge -- the tabular electrode holder 12 -- hitting -- being damaged -- being easy -- if 0.7 is exceeded -- a blade -- it is because the intensity of the both ends of a member 16 becomes less insufficient, the electric nonuniformity by the shortage of pressing force arises, the deterioration of a picture is imitated and there is

[0019] Moreover, as for extended length (longitudinal direction length of crevice 18) d of the above-mentioned extension 17, it is desirable to set it as 0.2mm or more 10mm or less, and it is more desirable to set it as 0.5mm or more 5mm or less.

[0020] if it becomes difficult for extended length d of an extension 17 to have a too small allowance for machining in the case of cutting, and to cut with a sufficient precision in less than 0.2mm and it exceeds 10mm -- a blade -- it is because the intensity of the both ends of a member 16 becomes less insufficient, the electric nonuniformity by the shortage of pressing force arises, the deterioration of a picture is imitated and there is *Lycium chinense*

[0021] the imprint blade of the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation -- a blade -- while being able to finish the edge of both ends with high precision, without damaging a cutting edge by stopping the nose of cam of a cutting edge in the portion of the crevice 18 formed between the extension 17 and the tabular electrode holder 12 when cutting the longitudinal direction ends of a member 16 by the cutting edge, it is hard coming to damage the edge of a blade, and workability also becomes good

[0022] furthermore, the attaching hole 6 for attaching this imprint blade 15 in the both ends of the longitudinal direction of the tabular electrode holder 12 punctures -- having -- the portion inside the above-mentioned attaching hole 6 of this tabular electrode holder 12 -- a blade, since the member 16 has fixed the drilling position of both the above-mentioned attaching holes 6 -- a blade -- since a member 16 attaches and it is not influenced of \*\*, only the part can make small the width-of-face size of the tabular electrode holder 12, and can realize the miniaturization of the imprint blade 15 whole

[0023] Drawing 2 shows the form of operation of the 2nd of this invention. The soffit edge of an extension 17 is not formed in the taper side in this thing. Except it, it is the same as that of what is shown in above-mentioned drawing 1, and the same sign is given to the same portion. Also by this thing, the same operation effect as what is shown in drawing 1 is done so.

[0024] Below, an example is explained.

[0025]

[Example] the imprint blade shown in drawing 1 -- setting -- a blade -- the overall length b of the side which fixed in the overall length a and the tabular electrode holder 12 of free one end of a member 16, and the above-mentioned blade -- each size of extended length d of the distance e from the soffit section of the width-of-face size c of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder 12 of a member 16, and the taper side 19 of a crevice 18 to the upper limit of the tabular electrode holder 12, and an extension 17. And it evaluated about workability, precision, and quality of image. In addition, workability was evaluated in time which the exchange frequency of a cutting edge and exchange take, precision measured the size of a cutting portion and evaluated it by size of the range of fluctuation to a predetermined size, quality of image copied by having attached in the system, and the quality of the acquired copy picture estimated it.

[0026]

[Table 1]

単位 mm	実施例				比較例 1
	1	2	3	4	
a	310	310	310	310	310
b	306	300	309.3	286	310
c	17	17	17	17	17
e	3	8.5	3	14	0
e/c	0.18	0.50	0.18	0.82	0
d	2	5	0.15	12	0
作業性	◎	◎	○	◎	×
精度	◎	◎	○	○	×
画質	◎	◎	◎	○	◎

[0027] According to this invention article, the result with good workability, precision, and quality of image was obtained so that clearly from the above-mentioned table 1.

[0028]

[Effect of the Invention] as mentioned above, the blade which fixed in the tabular electrode holder according to the imprint blade of this invention -- when cutting the longitudinal direction ends of a member by the cutting edge, it is easy to stop the nose of cam of a cutting edge in the portion of the crevice formed between the extension and the tabular electrode holder, and it is hard to damage a cutting edge Moreover, the cutting remainder is hardly produced, either, but generating of an inaccurate defective is almost lost and can finish the edge of both ends with high precision. Moreover, a bird clapper to workability also becomes [the edge of a blade] being hard to be damaged very good.

[0029] Moreover, in this invention, when the extended length of an extension is set as 0.2mm or more 10mm or less, while so high a precision is not required of cutting but workability etc. becomes good, the electric nonuniformity by pressing force being insufficient is hardly produced, either. Furthermore, a miniaturization is not checked.

[0030] moreover, this invention -- setting -- a blade -- when the ratio of a predetermined crevice to the width-of-face size of the portion which has not fixed in the tabular electrode holder of a member is set or less [ 0.02 or more ] to 0.7, while so high a precision is not required of cutting but workability etc. becomes good, the electric nonuniformity by pressing force being insufficient is hardly produced, either Furthermore, a miniaturization is not checked.

[0031] moreover -- the case where the attaching hole for attaching this imprint blade in the both ends of the longitudinal direction of a tabular electrode holder was drilled in this invention, and the blade member has fixed into the portion inside the above-mentioned

attaching hole of this tabular electrode holder -- the drilling position of both the above-mentioned attaching holes -- a blade -- since a member attaches and it is not influenced of \*\*, only the part can make small the width-of-face size of a tabular electrode holder, and can realize the whole miniaturization

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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### [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the front view showing the imprint blade of the gestalt of 1 operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the front view showing the imprint blade of the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is explanatory drawing showing the image formation equipment with which an imprint blade is used.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective diagram showing the imprint blade of the conventional example.

[Drawing 5] It is explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of an imprint blade.

[Drawing 6] It is explanatory drawing showing the above-mentioned manufacturing process.

[Drawing 7] It is the perspective diagram showing the imprint blade of other conventional examples.

### [Description of Notations]

12 Tabular Electrode Holder

15 Imprint Blade

16 Blade -- Member

17 Extension

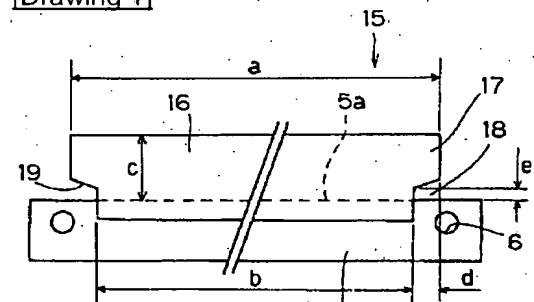
18 Crevice

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## DRAWINGS

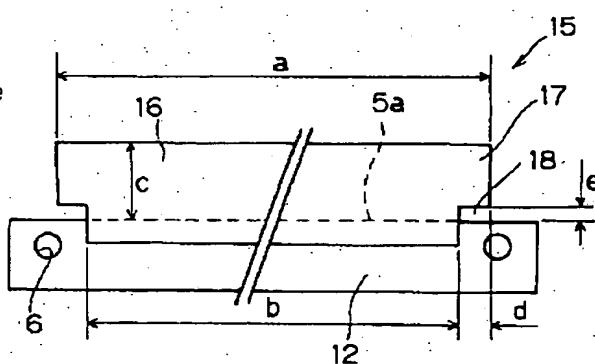
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[Drawing 1]

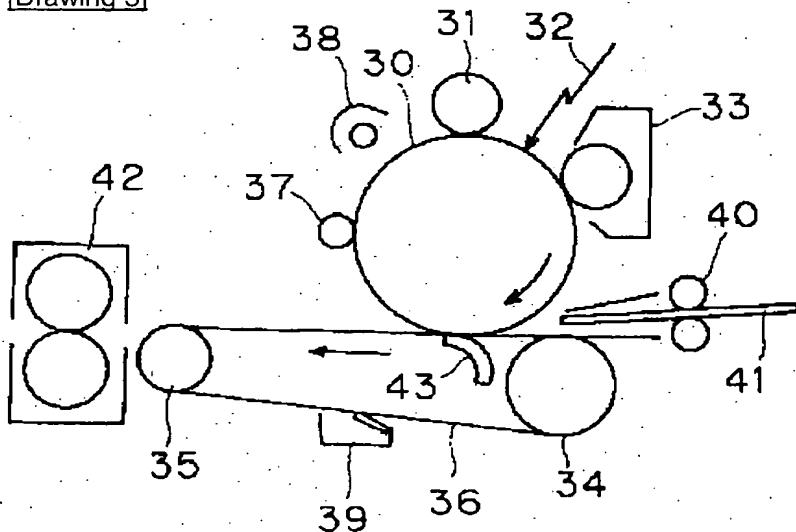


12:板状ホルダー  
15:転写ブレード  
16:ブレード部材  
17:延長部  
18:隙間

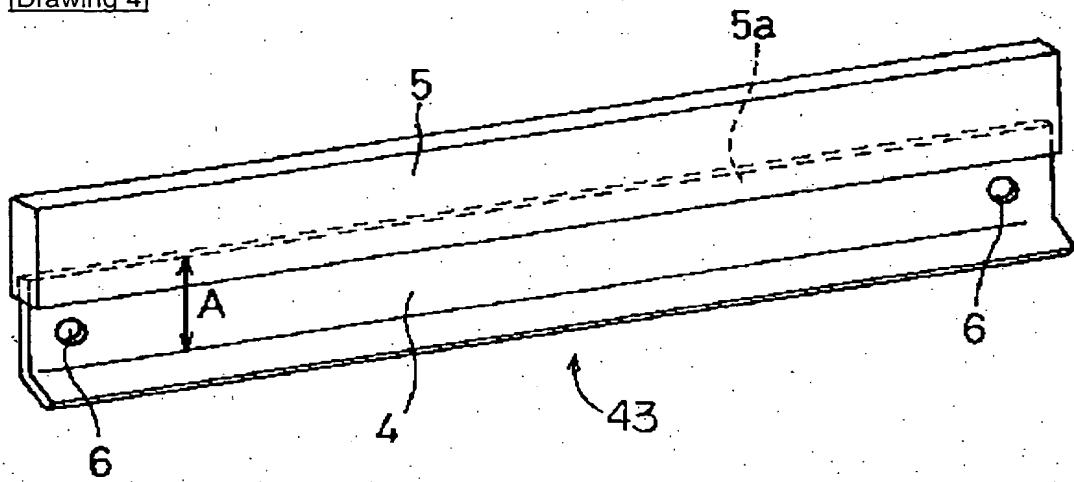
[Drawing 2]



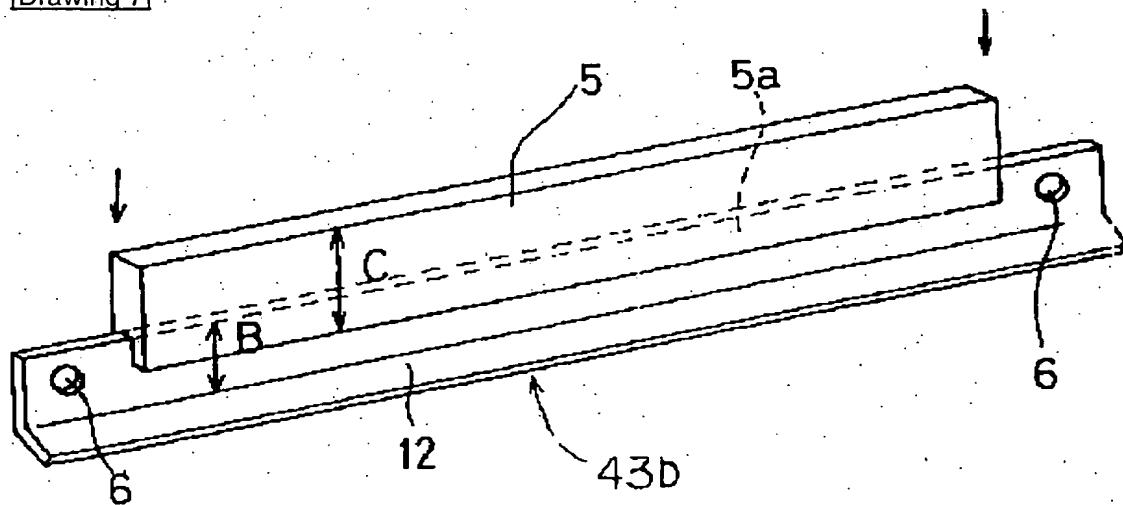
[Drawing 3]



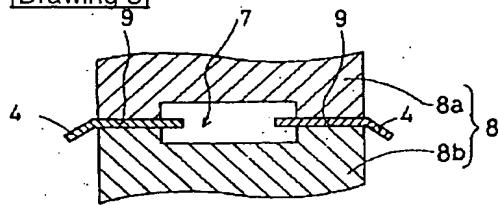
[Drawing 4]



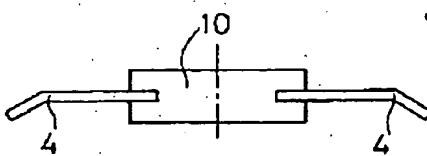
[Drawing 7]



[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]



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[Translation done.]

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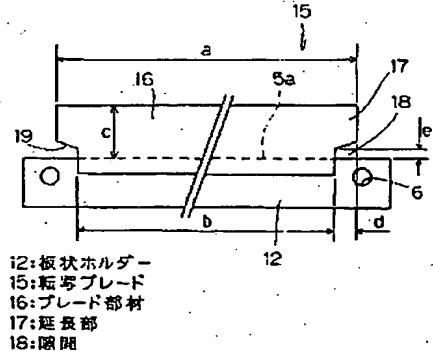
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(54) 【発明の名前】 転写ブレード

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 ブレード部材の押付力を適度に保つことができるとともに、切断しやすく精度もよい転写ブレードを提供する。

【構成】 板状ホルダー12の一側邊に、長手方向に沿ってブレード部材16が設けられた転写ブレード15であって、上記ブレード部材16は、その両端部が上記板状ホルダー12の長手方向両端よりも内側寄りの部分に位置する状態で固定され、上記ブレード部材16の自由端側の長手方向両端部に、板状ホルダー12に固定された部分よりも長手方向の外側に向かって延長された延長部17が設けられ、この延長部17と板状ホルダー12との間に隙間18が設けられるようにした。



め、作業性も極めて悪いという問題がある。

【0008】本発明は、このような事情に鑑みなされたもので、ブレード部材の押付力を適度に保つことができるとともに、切断しやすく精度もよい転写ブレードの提供をその目的とする。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的を達成するため、本発明の転写ブレードは、板状ホルダーの一側面に、長手方向に沿ってブレード部材が設けられた転写ブレードであって、上記ブレード部材は、その両端部が上記板状ホルダーの長手方向両端よりも内側寄りの部分に位置する状態で固定され、上記ブレード部材の自由端側の長手方向両端部に、板状ホルダーに固定された部分よりも長手方向の外側に向かって延長された延長部が設けられ、この延長部と板状ホルダーとの間に所定隙間が設けられることを旨とする。

【0010】すなわち、本発明の転写ブレードは、ブレード部材の自由端側の長手方向両端部に、板状ホルダーに固定された部分よりも長手方向の外側に向かって延長された延長部が設けられ、この延長部と板状ホルダーとの間に所定隙間が設けられている。このため、板状ホルダーに固定されたブレード部材の長手方向両端を刃で切断するとき、刃の先端が延長部と板状ホルダーとの間に形成された隙間の部分で止めることが容易であり、刃が損傷しにくい。また、切断残りもほとんど生じず、精度の悪い不良品の発生がほとんどなくなり、両端部のエッジを高精度に仕上げることができる。また、刃先が損傷しにくくなることから、作業性も極めて良好になる。

【0011】また、本発明において、延長部の延長長さが、0.2mm以上10mm以下に設定されている場合には、切断にそれほど高い精度が要求されず、作業性等がよくなるとともに、押付力が不足することによる電気的なムラもほとんど生じない。さらに、小型化を阻害することもない。

【0012】また、本発明において、ブレード部材の板状ホルダーに固定されていない部分の幅寸法に対する所定隙間の比が、0.02以上0.7以下に設定されている場合には、切断にそれほど高い精度が要求されず、作業性等がよくなるとともに、押付力が不足することによる電気的なムラもほとんど生じない。さらに、小型化を阻害することもない。

【0013】また、本発明において、板状ホルダーの長手方向の両端部にこの転写ブレードを取り付けるための取付穴が穿設され、この板状ホルダーの上記取付穴よりも内側の部分にブレード部材が固定されている場合には、上記取付穴の穿設位置が、ブレード部材の取り付けしろの影響を受けないため、その分だけ板状ホルダーの幅寸法を小さくすることができ、全体の小型化を表現することができる。

【0014】

【発明の実施の形態】つぎに、本発明の実施の形態を詳しく説明する。

【0015】図1は、本発明の転写ブレードの一実施の形態を示す。この転写ブレード15は、基本的には図7に示すものと同様であり、同様の部分には同じ符号を付している。この転写ブレード15において、ブレード部材16は、板状ホルダー12の両取付穴6の内側の部分に固定されている。

16 【0016】そして、上記ブレード部材16は、自由端側の全長aのほうが、板状ホルダー12に固定された側の全長よりも長く形成されている。すなわち、上記ブレード部材16の自由端側の長手方向両端部に、板状ホルダー12に固定された部分よりも長手方向の外側に向かって延長された延長部17が設けられている。そして、この延長部17と板状ホルダー12との間に隙間18が設けられている。上記延長部17の下端部は、外側に向かって徐々に上向き傾斜するテーパー面19に形成されている。

20 【0017】上記ブレード部材16の長さ寸法aは、2.50～3.2.0mm程度に設定されている。また、上記ブレード部材16の板状ホルダー12に固定されていない部分の幅寸法cは、1.5mm～2.5mmに設定されている。これに対し、上記隙間18のテーパー面19の下端部から板状ホルダー12の上端までの距離eは、0.5mm以上1.0mm以下に設定するのが好ましく、0.5mm以上5mm以下に設定するのがより好ましい。また、板状ホルダー12に固定されていない部分の幅寸法cに対する上記距離eの比(e/c)は、0.02以上30.0.7以下に設定するのが好ましく、より好ましくは0.1以上0.3以下である。

【0018】ブレード部材16の板状ホルダー12に固定されていない部分の幅寸法cに対する上記距離eの比が、0.02未満では切断のときに刃が板状ホルダー12に当たって損傷しやすくなり、0.7を越えるとブレード部材16の両端部の強度が足りなくなり、押付力不足による電気的なムラが生じ、画像の質の低下をまねくことがあるからである。

【0019】また、上記延長部17の延長長さ(隙間18の横方向長さ)dは、0.2mm以上1.0mm以下に設定するのが好ましく、0.5mm以上5mm以下に設定するのがより好ましい。

40 【0020】延長部17の延長長さdが、0.2mm未満では、切断の際の取りじろが小さすぎて精度よく切断することが困難になり、1.0mmを超えると、ブレード部材16の両端部の強度が足りなくなり、押付力不足による電気的なムラが生じ、画像の質の低下をまねくことがあるからである。

【0021】上記実施の形態の転写ブレードでは、ブレード部材16の長手方向両端を刃で切断するとき、切

状ホルダーに固定されていない部分の幅寸法に対する所定隙間の比が、0.62以上0.7以下に設定されている場合には、切断にそれほど高い精度が要求されず、作業性等がよくなるとともに、押付力が不足することによる電気的なムラもほとんど生じない。さらに、小型化を阻害することもない。

【0031】また、本発明において、板状ホルダーの長手方向の両端部にこの転写プレードを取り付けるための取付穴が穿設され、この板状ホルダーの上記取付穴よりも内側の部分にプレード部材が固定されている場合には、上記両取付穴の穿設位置が、プレード部材の取り付けしろの影響を受けないため、その分だけ板状ホルダーの幅寸法を小さくすることができ、全体の小型化を実現することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施の形態の転写プレードを示す正\*

\*面図である。

【図2】本発明の第2の実施の形態の転写プレードを示す正面図である。

【図3】転写プレードが用いられる画像形成装置を示す説明図である。

【図4】従来例の転写プレードを示す斜視図である。

【図5】転写プレードの製造工程を示す説明図である。

【図6】上記製造工程を示す説明図である。

【図7】他の従来例の転写プレードを示す斜視図である。

【符号の説明】

12:板状ホルダー

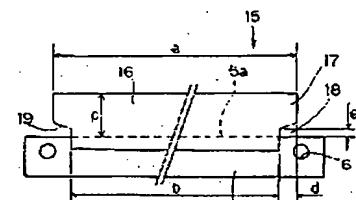
15:転写プレード

16:プレード部材

17:延長部

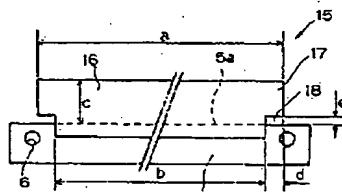
18:隙間

【図1】

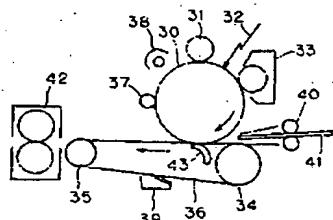


12:板状ホルダー  
15:転写プレード  
16:プレード部材  
17:延長部  
18:隙間

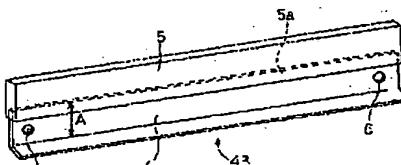
【図2】



【図3】



【図4】



【図6】

